report with a view to accomplish this purpose, onfess I did not scan the different measures pr with very great minuteness. But it is evident from t report itself, that a law similar to this was then my vorite remedy. Nevertheless, I did not then think t an Inspection Law could be framed which would b to well guarded as the one now under discussion. id not sit down to draw the bill without much re flection, and I flatter myself I have been enabled : nake it an efficient remedy. At the last session, th and feature of the bill did not suggest itself to me I regard that as its most important feature, for the reons I have given. Nor did it occur to me, that the p its could be made, with so much efficiency, guards and watchmen for us

[At this point Mr. Bayly was about to commence h eply to the argument of Mr. Scott against the consti-utionality of the bill, but he was interrupted by Mr Chapman, who said that it was evident that the gentle man was very much exhausted, and as he was a proaching a very important part of his argument, whis permission he would move an adjournment. N Mr. Bayly gave way and the House adjourned] Speech to be continued.

MEETING AT TANMANY HALL New York, April 2.—The meeting held at Tammany Hall last evening was one of the most crowded ever as n early hour and filled all the rooms and passages

cratic candidate for Mayor, he was interrupted by lone and long continued acclumations. If Mr. Morris had en present he must have been intensely gratified at the enthusiasm with which the people have taken up his cause, or rather, we should say, the higher cause of justice and the public morals outraged by his repoval from office for party causes

In fact the nomination of Mr Morris was not an arrangement of the nominating committee; it was denanded by the public, and the committee, in present ing it, merely obeyed the public voice. There never was an expression of gratification more spontaneous. hearty, and universal than the shouts of applause with which it was received.

Major Davizac addressed the meeting. He told themthat he did not rise to hold an argument on the ques-tions connected with the approaching election; the day or argument had gone by, discussion was exhausted and the time for action had arrived. He gave a brief review of the doublings and turnings of the Whig party to escape the infamy of the election frauds of 1-35, and to save their leaders from punishment. He dwelt upon th removal of Mr. Morris by a scoret vote in a drilled Se but now are all no more. Three of the others are sti-"They harled him from office," said he, "bu they threw him into the arms of the people. They dug a pit for their victim and the magic power of p union has transformed it into a pedestal for his fame. He exhorted them to do their duty manfully at the nex lection. "Let every Democratic citizen," said he, "resolve that he will exercise his right of suffrage at what ever sacrifice. Go, my friends, early to the polls; go with the first light of day, let the opening of the pollifind you already on the ground; let a Democratic vote in every ward the first that is given, and at the close of the day, let it be the last that is thrust into th At every point made by the eloquen ballot-box." speaker-and his speech was a perfect galaxy of point -there rose peals of applause. At the close he rea the resolutions published in another part of our paper which were unanimously adopted

Wright Hawkes, Mr. Hunt, E. J. Roberts, of Mich gan, and others, addressed the audience with that bre vity and effect which suits best with such large assemblies. The Chairman, Mr. Purdy, offered the resolu on in commendation of Mr. Varian which appears i the official account of the proceedings.

This just tribute to the ments of an able magistrate.

and an honest man, was seconded by Mr. Butler in speech which was listened to with great interest an interrupted by frequent applauses. The resolution terrupted by frequent applauses. was carried amidst loud acclamations. N. Y. Exening Post.

The report was accepted, and the nomination con-curred in unanimously, and with the most enthusiastic cheers. Major Davizac, the aid of General Jackson a the battle of New Orleans, then addressed the meetin in a strain of eloquence and Democratic sentimen that called forth repeated and long continued cheers The following resolutions were then unanimously

Resolved. That undismayed by the result of the lat-Presidential election, aware, too, of the unholy mean by which success has been obtained by our adversaries and reposing undiminished confidence in the virtue of the American people, we are determined at the ensu ng contest to use every exertion to avert from our cit the calamity of being placed under the sway of a Fe

deral Corporation.

Resolved, That every numre, every declarat every appointment of the New Administrati confirmed the gloomiest forebodings inspired by very name of the persons composing it, making more imperative duty of all true Democrats to exer every faculty to preserve in New York, the Citadel Republicanism, those principles of equal rights through which our country has obtained the internal felicity it has enjoyed since 1000, under an almost uninterropted succession of Democratic Presidents, and the renov

it has obtained amongst the nations of the world.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the opportunity which
the return of Martin Van Buren has afforded the De mocracy of this city, to exince, that, unlike their adversaries, they pay homage not to good fortune, but t hose virtues and endowments which deserve success. Resolved, That reposing unbouded confident alents, integrity and energies of Robert II. Morris, we will consider his election to the office of Mayor of the city, as a triumph of the people themselves over o pression, as much as of virtue and devotion to publi

aty, over selfishness and corruption. The meeting was most eloquently and forcibly ad-dressed by the following gentlemen: Mr. Hunt, Wright Hawks, Egg., Mr. Voorhis, Mr. O'Conner, B. F. Butler, Esq., E. I. Roberts.

DURSUANT to a Decree of the Circuit Superior Court of La MURSUANT to a Decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of the county of Henrico and city of Rich and, pronounced in a case depending in the said court, in the me of William D. Wren. Sergeant of the city of Richmond minister Administrator de benis non of Richard Smyth, with a will anneared, and Committee Administrator of David Dayle Geo. Banks, John F. Schermerhorn and Eliza L. his wife, and there defendants, on the 16th day of February, 1841, as followeth the court dath adjudge, order and decree, that William O'Con or and John F. Schermerhorn, who are hereby appointed Comissioners for the purpose, do, after having given eight weeks no se of the time, plane, and terms of such, by advertising the same come one or more of the newscapers printed in the city of in which the lands he, do expose to sale, a pul-the premises, or at such other convenient and places, as shall have been designated in the tast purpose, to the highest bidder, for each, so fostate conveyed by the deed in trust from Hen-iraham, John Hopkins and Thomas Taylor, hom are now dead, to secure to the said Eichar uent of the sum of twelve thousand dollars, we thereon, from the eighth day of April, one thousand security and the dearner date on that daaid, bearing date on that day; a count in this suit, as will be sufficien of is filed as an exhibit in this sunt, as will be sufficient;
the said sum of thirty-one thousand two bundred an
en dollars and fifty hine cents, part thereof from the hir
March, one thousand eight hindred and facty one, unt
and all the proper charges, costs, and capenses of makin
d sales, and the plantiff's costs, by him expended in prosthis suits' We, the undersigned Commissioners, wi
d to carry into effect the said decree, by exposing to sale, a
unction, for ready money, all the Real Estate in the sal
mentioned, upon the days and at the places hereinafte

is to say, o soon genes, situated in the county of Randolpi iver, and was parented in the name of Richard Smyth er, 1785, will be sold, at the Court house of Randolph y, the 19th day of June next, at 15 o'clock, A. M. of 5,000 acres each, situated in the counties of Harri ts of 5,000 acres each, situated in the counties of Harr, ewis, on Big Steer and Cedat creeks, all of which wer in the name of Richard Smyth in May, 1796. Those of Fracts, situated in the county of Lewis, will be sold a phouse of and county, on Tuesday, the 13th day of Jul 1 o'clock, A. M.—And those of the said Tracts, situate ty of Harrison, will be sold at the Court-house of sai Wednesday, the 28th day of July next, at il o'clock

following Tracts, situated in the county of Kanawha: cores, situated on the south west side of the left har right hand fork of Cole river. over, situated between the main forks of Cole river, an I branches thereof, including some small branches

Guyandet.

The Guyandet of the control of Calm resh, and the main left hand fork of Cole river, and the several branches there of which three several Tracts were patented in the name of Richard Smyth in May, 1796. Also,

23,242 cares, situated on the waters of Cole river.

10,000 ecres, situated on the waters of Big Hurricane creek and Mud rivers; and which two Tracts were patented in the name of Henry Banks in December, 1797. All of which several Tracts will be sold at the Court-house of Kanawha county, on Tuesday, the loth-day of August next, at II o'clock, A. M.

The following Tracts, in the county of Greenbrier.

23,300 acres, situated on the waters of Williams river, a south fork of Gauley river, and on Cranberry creek, a branch of Gauley

rk of Gauley river, and on Cranberry creek, a branch of Gaul-er, and which was patented in the name of Henry Banks 88] erres, situated on Muddy creek, a branch of Greenbr

er, and the head of Meadow branch of Gauley, and som nuches of Sewel creek, and on Lick creek, a branch of Nev-er, and which was patented in the name of Henry Banks in ay, 1798, and which two Tructs will be sold, at public sale, a White Sulptier Springs, in the county of Greenbrier, at Cald I's Hotel, on Tuesday, the 24th of August next, at 12 o'clock

Incumers grant. Commissioners, acting inner the access e court aforesaid, and as officers of the said court, will not be und to warrant the title of the said lands to the purchaser errof, but will sell and convey such title only as the said Ben-inks and the said Richard Smyth held in the lands aforesais JOHN F. SCHERMERHORN, Commis

106-Cawtds VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

As I have determined to leave Williamsburg, I offer for sale my deem it useless to do more than to give a general description of up projectly, as I do not suppose any person will buy, no matte our minute a description of it I might give, without first seein.

I have in town, 7 acres of rich land, well enclosed, will very necessary house on it for the comfortable accommodation for large family, with a spring of excellent water very near thouse. My Farm, adjoining the town, contains upwards of the acres of good land, about 30 of which is first rate meadow—I well enclosed with a substantial enclosure.

icres of good land, about 30 of which is first rate meador rell enclosed with a substantial enclosure. see is on the Farm an abunadnce of the best marl, by if which the land may be improved and made very rich, know this property, think it could, by a small expense, very valuable. To any person wishing a situation connde very valuable. To any person wishing a situation cor out to educate children or young men, mine offers as many antages as any in the State, it being in a very short distance chool and William and Mary College, new JNO. M. GREGORY. iberal. Williamsburg, April 6.



3

RICHMOND, TEESDAY, APRIL 6, 1841.

Of the President of the United States. A new and extraordinary event has come to darke e annals of our country. The struggle is over, and William Heary Harrison, in the 63th year of his age.

sleeps with his fathers! Although this venerable man, the President of the United States by a great najority, was not our choice, yet we respect him for is military services—we respect him for his love of ountry-we esteem him for his kend heart and his so embled at that place. The people came together at cial qualities. His sudden loss comes upon the natio n early hour and filled all the rooms and passages as an event, full of regret, full of profound themes he density of the multitude, the uninimity and fervors for anoralizing upon the instability of all human for of feeling which prevailed, were like what we used to tunes, and the worthlessness of the objects of huma of feeling which prevailed, were like what we used to tunes, and the worthlessness of the objects of human witness in times when the Democratic party carried the pambition. As so often quoted from Burke, it shows us witness in times when the Democratic party carried the pambition. As so often quoted from Burke, it shows us with a majority of several thousands.

"what shidows we are, and what shidows we pursue."

The meeting being organized, Charles Graham reads But twelve mouths ago, suppose it had been predicted. the report of the nominating committee. When he pro- amidst the centests of an excited campaign, "this nounced the name of Robert H. Morris, as the Demo- man will be elected to one of the bight. world; and in one short month after his Inauguration, h will be gathered unto his fathers" - what heart would not have shrunk within itself, at the idea of passing s Parapidly from a private life to the Presidential c m that engineent station to the silent tombi. In he levated by the voice of the people, and thus sudde ly struck down in the midst of his sympath zing cou tymen, we have shrouded our columns in mourning. It is indeed a sudden, most unexpected and extrac mary event. The confederated republic of the United States has now been in operation for 52 years-durin which time it has seen nine Presidents ejected in su cession-most of them old men-five of them ser ng eight years each-and yet not one of the has died during his Presidency, except the las-He has been in office but one short month, from the

> It is more wonderful, indeed, that more of ther ave not perished in office, than that Gen. Harriso hould be the first to die. The regret at his death omes perhaps with a more awful force, on account of ts singularity.

4th of March to the 4th of April, when he breathes !

ast, aimid his prayers for the success of the true pro

dents who were living in Virginia (all serving or their eight years) survived till the end of their terms

ples of the Constitution. The four Virginia Presi

Mr John Tyler of Virginia succeeds to the Chai He will run out a whole Presidential term, with the exception of one month: We shall postpone any re marks till another occasion upon the political prospecwhich this new succession may bring upon us. Mr Fyler will not go in with all the moral force and weigh character, which attach to the man, who was a ected and chosen for the President. His relations e country and the cabinet are not altogether the sam ut if he be not able to carry with him the same cor dence and strength as if he were elected the Chie lagistrate of the Union, he must learn to found h ms on the merits of his Administration. Will M cler succeed in the attempt? Does he go in wit h principles and qualifications, as are adapted to th fice. Or being in a hurried and almost accidenta sted to that office by the force of his association wi en. Harrison-and now the President of circum nces, will be administer the Government, according roumstances only? We sincerely hope that he w Will he carry out the Whig measures, or will h ollect the Virginia State Rights principles, to which

was formerly devoted: The Problem will soon receive its solution. But a ne Richmond Whig has thought proper to address a cord of advice to "the great Whig party," so it will ot be out of taste for us to address one word to the at "Republican Party. That word is also the d of the Whig: "Union-Union and Vigilance. blicans of Virginial trust not to men, but to you ives. Trust to your own great Virginia Principles. T m alone, we must look for our safety, now and at al These principles constitute our safety-boa ich is to bear us through the gloom which hes be ore us, and the tempest which threatens to assail our untry. Be up and adoing every where. If eve ere was a time when we should carry out our princ ere was a time when we should send the stronge ms and the stoutest hearts to assist us in our publi nneils-now is that moment. To the Polls! the Polls! Save the State now, -send a majority of publicans to Washington, and to Richmond-an rginia will have a moral force that will be deeply by both in the Executive and Legislative Department Washington, and through the whole Union

Particulars of the President's Death. We have gathered together all the details, which we have been able to find in the several channels of info They must all be interesting to our reader. or the present, we are confined to the following Extra rom the Globe-the following handbill, issued by th abinet at Washington, and some letters in yesterday

Whig: Washington, April 3-Seren o'clock.-We have est heard from the President, and regret to state, tha ere is but little hope of his recovery Doctors Alexander of Baltimore, and Chapman

Philadelphia, were sent for last evening. Dr. Alex-ander has arrived. Dr. Chapman is not expected bere to-morrow .- Globe. OFFICE OF THE GLORE,) Globe Extra.

April 4, two o'clock, A. M. 5 DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT. gret we announce that WILLIAM It is with deep regret we announce that WILLIAN IENRY HARRISON is no more. He died at thirt; inutes before one o'clock this morning. His diseas as plearisy, complicated with disordered liver an owels, and from the first bore a serious aspect. efforts of the best medical skill and most unremit

d attention were unavailing.
In announcing this melancholy event, all other re ctions are absorbed in the thought of the nothingess of life, the emptiness of earthly grandeur. On ief month has witnessed his ascent to hadows we are, and what shadows we pursue." What

Extra from Washington.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, April 4, 1841. An all-wise Providence having suddenly removom this life, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, la President of the United States, we have thought it out tuty, in the recess of Congress, and in the absence of the Vice President from the Seat of Government, t nake this afflicting bereavement known to the countr this declaration, under our hands. He died at the President's House, in this city, the

ourth day of April, Anno Domini, 1841, at thirty mi nutes before one o'clock in the morning.
The People of the United States, overwhelmed, lik surselves, by an event so unexpected and so melanche y, will derive consolation from knowing that his death was calm and resigned, as his life has been patriotic useful and distinguished; and that the last utterance his lips expressed a fervent desire for the perpetuity the Constitution, and the preservation of its true prin ples. In death, as in life, the happiness of his country

was uppermost in his thoughts DANIEL WEBSTER, 1 Secretary of State. THOMAS EWING, Secretary of the Treasury JOHN BELL, Secretary of War

J. J. CRITTENDEN. Attorney-General FRANCIS GRANGER, Postmaster-General

PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, ? Washington, Sunday Morning, 121 o'clock. S ore! After a week's suffering, he expired this morn g, at half past twelve o'clock. His last words, ex sed at a quarter before 10 o'clock, and supposed addressed to Governor Tyler, who will fill his place r the remainder of the term, under the Constituti vere as follows: 'Sir, I wish you to understand the tru-crinciples of the Government.' I wish then carried out

ask no more. He then sunk. "An express immediately starts for Gov. Tyler. Yours, truly." Correspondence of the Whig.

PRESIDENT'S HOUSE,) Saturday night, 4 past 12 o'clock 5 "GEN. HARRISON is dead. At 3 o'clock, P. M. is case became worse, and symptoms soon manifested emselves, which compelled the physicians to give At 6 o'clock, all the members of the Cabinet except Mr. Badger, who is in North Carolina, were immoned, and they convened in an adjoining cham er till half nast twelve o'clock, when he expired, call ind collected, manifesting not the least fear of death There are many incidents of the dying chamber, which n a time of less distress, can be given; but I have no time nor the heart to describe them now. striking, however, was his last dying injunction, made at a quarter to nine, (P. M.) to his physician, Dr. Worthngton, presumed by all to be for Gov. Tyler his suc-

"SIR. I WISH YOU TO EXPERSTAND THE TRUE PRIS IPLES OF THE GOVERNMENT. I WISH THEM CARRIED UT. I ASK NOTHING NORE.

have conied from his dictation.

"Fletcher Webster, Esq., the Chief Clerk in the De York to decide upon the question thus submitted to partment, is dispatched by express, to Gov. Tyler, off. him.

takes him President of the United States. "The Members of the Cabinet will make officially pro

ughts !

You are requested to assemble This (yesterday) vening, at Trinity Church, at 5 o'clock. The occan is such a one as to impose it as a duty upon the NUMEROUS WHIGS.

IA handbill of a different spirit was circulated yester ey. It purported to be signed by Many Whigs, and died a general meeting of the citizens to take places day at the Capitol, at 50 clock, P. M.] The Common Halldid not meet yesterday (Monday take any order upon the death of the President. The following are the proceedings adopted by the Excutive of Virginia.

"EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ?

April 5, 1-41. "The Executive having received the melancholy g-nce of the death of William Henry Harrison, sident of the United States, and deeming it prop his memory, and to manifest a deep sense of the co nety which has so suddenly deprived the Americ of their Chief Magistrate-It is therefore or

"1st. That the Guard-House Bell be tolled during th ay, and that the Flag of the United States be displa i at the Capitol and at the State Armory, at his

2nd. That one hundred guns be fired on the Capiware in the course of the day, at equal intervals no, commencing at sunrise and ending at sunset 3rd. That the principal entrances of the Capital ong with mourning drapery.

"Ith. That the members of the Executive will wea

ape for thirty days, and that it be recommended to e Executive officers of the Government to wear the ime badge for the same period. That the Executive will unite with their fellow-en ens in whatever further demonstrations of respect f

ur distinguished fellow-citizen and Chief Magistrate, v may deem proper to shew. Captain Richardson, of the Public Guard, is charge th the execution of the first and third of the order d the duty required by the second, is assigned artain Hyde of the Richmond Favette Artille

In consequence of the above order from the Excer-

, the bell tolled during the day, and 100 guns wer ed from the Square. The Capitol was hung in moure Yesterday's Compiler says: "An express was sent t rkelev last evening to communicate the intelligence the President's death there. It is said his remain

I be taken there to be deposited in the old family

We lay before our readers all the details which have cently transpired in New York respecting her unfo nate controversy with Virginia. We give the Go therto taken place on Mr. Paige's resolution.ppears that this debate was continued on Wedne ay afternoon by Mr. Foster (Republican) in favor e resolution, and by Messrs. Nicholas and Dicterso Whigs) in favor of its indefinite postponement. O the next day, the discussion was postponed until he re turn of Mr. Hunter, who is to be absent about tes day It is a remarkable fact in the course of Governor S ard, that his two Messages bear date on the 27th 26th of March, and yet he makes not the slightest all on to the course of our Legislature in regard to the rrender of Curry, to the resignation of Govern Gilmer, or to the determination of the Acting Govern (Mr. Patton) to surrender him. These facts we nown at Albany, when the Messages were sent in, (w elieve on the 30th March.) Nor can we discover from the last proceedings of the Legislature, that Govern eward had submitted Mr. Patton's Letter, or mad

slightest communication upon that subject.

The conduct of Gov. Seward, throughout this trans-ction, has been unwarranted by the Constitution of he U.S. He has refused to deliver up the fagitives wh tole our property, among others, upon the broad ground hat to steal a slave was no felony under the law of n this respect, he is opposed to the best Judges an Commentators of his own State. They hold, that the true question under the Constitution is not whether he act alleged be a crime under the laws of N York out whether it be one under the laws of Virginia Aff having denied his obligation to surrender upon th broad principle, he now, in his late message, attempt to sneak out of the difficulty, by affirming, that it was manded were defective and insufficient even sarge an offence against the laws of Virginia ent with this insidious evasion, the Govern New York seeks most insidiously to make capi ut of the late conduct of Gov. Gilmer. He sneers ir offering a reward for the apprehension of the not imitate this example, by offering "large rewards" nance persons to seize within the jurisdiction and olation of the laws of Virginia, fugitives from the estice of this State, requisitions for have been denied by the Executive of Virginia. vs this declaration before the Legislature, although e knows the fact, that Curry has been surrendered. a magaanimous spirit, notwithstanding he had refuse omply himself with the obligations of the Constit

This ill-advised Governor, too, sneers at the cour our Legislature, in regard to our Sister States. He rsooth, "will not appeal to supposed interests an empathies in other States, and attempt to combi ne portion of the Union against another, but we neerfully abide for his cause the test of time and i estigation." This sneering Governor, to the contra notwithstanding, Virginia will not surrender he ghts. She will continue to appeal to the citizens of York for justice. She will appeal also to all our Si r States for their friendly interference in our behal e will appeal especially to all the slaveholding Stat for co-operation, in supporting what is just as dear to them as it is to us, the compromises of the Constitution We beg Governor Seward to be assured, that his whol ourse of conduct is not only calculated to disguing inginia, but the whole South. His bold assertion gainst our right to demand a felon, because the stea g of a slave is not now recognized as a crime by tatutes of N. Y.; and his recent doublings in relatisome alleged want of form in making the demandprocrastination in making any reply to Govern Filmer, until the Presidential election had taken place d his making no answer until he had consulted wi coloured clergyman in Albany-his complaint about overnor's Gilmer's refusing to surrender Curry, an s passing over Mr. Patton's letter-his sneers up irginia and her Governor-all these, and other imstances, are sufficient to sicken any man of sen r sensibility. And can this Governor expect, that Va ill abandon the wise and moderate measures which e has adopted for the protection of her own property an he expect, that the Southern States will cease mpathize with Virginia in her feelings; or fail to res and to her frank and patriotic appeals? Does he be eve, that if this measure should prove to be mefficient he Southern States will not resort to a more rigor us co-operation in behalf of their rights! We beg eave to set the Governor right-and to assure him hat with a Whig Legislature at his back, many of the Vhigs of the South will be found as ready to stand by he rights and remedies of Virginia, as the Democrati hemselves. A decided majority of the citizens of the outh will never abandon their rights, even to avoid e sneers of the Governor of N. York, and his ill-star

ed Clique:
NEW YORK AND VIRGINIA AGAIN. NEW YORK AND VIRGINIA AGAIN.

We publish below the response of Governor Seward
f New York to Governor Gilmer, who refused to deover up C. F. Curry, a fugitive from justice. The
compliance of the acting Governor of Virginia may ace a new face upon matters, and result in a more nicable understanding between the conflicting pares. We are anxious to be rid of this vexed question nd upon terms honorable to both parties. We think knowledgment and performance of all her constitu hat Governor Seward has done wrong.
STATE OF NEW YORK.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ?

Albany, March 25th, 1841. A communication has been received from His Ex llency the Governor of Virginia, which is as follows [Here follows the letter of W. H. Richardson, Se ctary of the Commonwealth of Virginia, published From this communication it appears, that notwith

rovided that "a person charged in any State with reason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from in ce and be found in another State, shall on deman of the Executive authority of the State from which ie fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime;" and although the misition is admitted to be in due form, and the charge is fully and properly presented by indictmen and the fugitive is in actual custody in the State Virginia upon the said charge, and although the crin alleged against him is, and always has been, regarded t felony or high crime by the laws of Virginia as well a by those of this State, and by the several States of t American Union, and those of all civilized countries yet that the Governor of Virginia has seen fit to make his compliance with the requisition dependant upo the condition that the Executive of this first surrender Peter Johnson, Edward Smith and Isaac Gansey, in compliance with a requisition made n the year 1839 by the Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Virginia, acting as Governor of that Common-

wealth. The Governor of Virginia has been pleased to assu "This injunction was given in a loud, strong voice, the Executive of this State, that the fugitive demand which Dr. Worthington distinctly heard, and which I ged by him shall be retained in custody for a period of six months, to afford time for the Executive of Ne

ially to notify him of the event, which constitutional. It would be manifestly improper that the fugitive ould be withheld from the violated justice State, or be detained in custody in Virginia under laws mation of this national calamity, and endeavor to be against which he has not offended, in consequence of the departed spirit, that formed the Admi-Zany mareasonable delay on the part of the authorities of his State in replying to the part of the author fies of this State in replying to the communication of the Ex"How worthy was this noble Patriot's death of his security of Virginia. His Excellency the Governor of the Color of the Experiment of t ion for the said Peter Johnson, Edward Smith and these degratenes to Vice President Tyler, now Press Executive of this State, those persons were by a competent judicial officer, discharged from arrest on a writ of habeas corpus, which is a writ secure the Constitution to every estizen of this Stat cause the papers were defective and insuff en to charge an offence against the laws of Vira, and that when the said requisition came belo Executive of this State, it was decided that the harge was in form, defective; and that even if the ere waived, acts of the description of those laid charge of the supposed fugitives were not made t ious or criminal, either by the laws of this State the common law, or by the laws of all civilized cou ies; and for these and other reasons fully set forth, as the opinion of the Executive of this State that ad no lawful right or authority to deliver the said I Johnson, Edward Smith and Isaac Gansey to th Secutive of Virginia in compliance with the said re-uisition. The Governor of Virginia is further respect lly informed that the subject has now been reco red upon it merits, and also in connection with th sition assumed by the Executive of Virginia in I gard to the requisition for the delivery of the fugitor manded by the Executive of this State, and no ent reason is found for reversing the decision before By the Governor ade.

SAM'L BLATCHFORD. [1. 5] Private Secretary. MESS AGE

From the Governor of New York, transmitting resolu tions of the Legislature of Mississippi, and other pa pers in relation to the controversy between Virginia

EXECUTIVE CHARDER,) Albany, March 25th, 1541. 5

To the Legislature.
I transmit resolutions of the Legislature of Missis opi, concerning the decision of the Executive of this ate, declining to comply with a requisition made by ne Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, in 1839, for th urrender of certain persons represented to be fugitives m justice, charged with the constructive off tealing a negro slave. I avail myself of the occasio play before the Legislature certain other proceedings.

fecting the same question. On the 24th of February last, I issued a requisition the Executive of Virginia for the surrender of Ro-ert F. Curry, a fugitive from justice charged with an aggravated crime of forgery. His Excellency the Go ernor of Virginia, admits the regularity of the requ tion, and acknowledges that the fugitive has been a rested and is in actual custody in that Commonwealt. pon the charge contained in the requisition. less, he deems it proper to make his con th the requisition dependant upon a reversal of t ision heretofore made by the Executive of this State the case before referred to, and to detain a fugitive costody six months, to afford time to the Executive the State to reconsider that subject. By the doc ents transmitted, it will be seen that I have deeme my duty, under these extraordinary circumstances t rin the Governor of Virginia without delay, the

decision in question cannot be reversed. It appears from the public prints, and it is undoub dir true, that an act has been passed, by the Legisla Vaginia, designed to subject vessels owned avigated by citizens of this State and departing fro rginia to inspection, and attempting to imposothe rmous and offensive restrictions upon citizens his State carrying on commerce with the State of Vi is law that it shall take effect after the first day day, 1842; but that his Excellency the Governor hat Commonwealth, may suspend the operation of th me until the end of the succeeding session of th egislature of Virginia, whenever he shall be officiall ormed that the Executive of New York has consen d to surrender the supposed fugitives before mention d, and that the law of the State of New York passe day 6th, 1:40, entitled "An act to extend the right rial by jury," has been repealed. A full copy of san ict as contained in the public prints, is herewith laid

It will belong to the Legislature to decide whether he law that seems to have given offence to the Legis ature of Virginia shall be repealed; but I trust it will ed improper for me to state, that although supposed the trial by jury was already effectually ured to persons claimed as fugitive slaves, without he passage of the act in question, and therefore eved it unnecessary, yet I cheerfully deferred in the respect to the better judgment of the Legislature, and pproved the law, the repeal of which is thus demand In my judgment, the law could not now be re-caled, and especially under the singular circumstance. esented, without raising a presumption that the L esented, which the state of the state of the state of the right of the jury. Believing that the right is invaluable as section to personal liberty, is peculiarly proper rases where persons are exposed to the loss of liberty without even a charge of crime, and that it is import and to every human being within our jurisdiction, it roportion to the humbleness and defencelessness condition, I cannot recommend the repeal t. If it became my place to speculate concernin probabilities of legislative action, and if I suppos possible, which I certainly do not, that any dispos on existed in the Legislature to repeal the act, uld deem it my duty to remonstrate against the me-

Unwilling to leave any ground for an expectation gard to the Executive of this State, that conviction duty which have prevailed, notwithstanding to ry elaborate arguments presented by the Executive nd Legislature of Virginia, can be removed by ar njurious measures adopted by that State, I deem per to repeat, in the most solemn manner, imble individuals who are pursued by the Govern Virginia as felons, for the offence of being seame n board a ship in which a negro secreted himself rder to escape from slavery, if they yet remain in t State, are under the protection of its Constitution at aws, and cannot be surrendered to the State of Vi inia by Executive authority, on the pretence set up at purpose, without a deliberate violation of bo and this conviction, adopted after most mature an at impartial deliberation, and strengthened by subs

sent reflection, is in no degree affected by the receceedings of the authorities of Virginia. Without intending any disrepect to the State of V onia and cheerfully leaving its authorities to adopt ch proceedings as may seem to them right and pr regard to the subject. I avail myself of the occasi declare that measures of retaliation, injury and rerisal, are deemed equally unworthy the dignity nis State, and inconsistent with its Federal relation he Executive of this State, therefore, will not. ough such a course has the sanction his Excellency the Governor of Virginia, of arge rewards to induce persons to seize w isdiction and in violation of the laws of Virginia fi itives from the justice of this State, requisi or whose delivery to the authorities of this State, have been denied by the Executive of Virginia, bu will be content to put forth the legal powers wit which he is entrusted. The Executive of this State will not appeal to supposed interests and sympa thies in other States, and attempt to combine on portion of the Union against another, but will che fully abide for his cause the test of time and fre investigation - The constitutional demands of the Executive of Virginia upon the Executive of the State will in all cases be allowed as fully as if the Governor of Virginia met his own obligations the same manner, nor will measures of tetaliatory rislation be recommended. On the contrary the Ex cutive of this State, confiding in the Constitution an laws of the U. S. as affording ample remedies for any injuries the citizens of this State may suffer from un constitutional proceedings on the part of the State o Virginia, is satisfied that it may be safely left to the magnatimity of Virginia, and her own experience he injurious consequences of those proceedings, to s cure an early relinquishment of them and a due a ional obligations.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

(From the N. F. Evening Post.) ALEASY, Tuesday, March 30, 1841 There was a pleasant scene in the Senate to-day The Whig members are as shy of the question of or elations with Virginia, as a dirty child is of cold water They know that something must be done; they see that f the matter be left where it is, they will have a crow o pluck with their constituents; yet they dawdle and crastinute, and put off the discussion from time to It is amusing to see the Democrats driving them in to the scratch.

Mr. Page this morning called for the consideration of his resolutions relative to the Virginia controversy Mr. Sibley proposed that the discussion should be deerred for a week. He thought that the Senate had od deal of business before, it which it was importan despatch. Nothing could be done but to pass or reect the resolutions, and he was against wasting time in debate on irrelevant matters.

Mr. Paige rejoined that the matter was neither un portant nor irrelevant. The question of the mutua ohts of the several States, and of their harmonious ations with each other was never unimportant; and n the present collision with Virginia it rose into a subect of the greatest interest and consequence. He had ore than once given notice when he should call for he consideration of the matter; no objection had been nade, and he was surprised to hear any objection now. He did not suppose that much time would be conumed in the discussion. Mr. Hunter supported the iew taken by Mr. Paige. He thought that those who al interests and the peace of our confederation are in-gny it.

Mr. Nicholas attempted an excuse for delay by say-the Whig. But we shall correct its statem nest April, and that it was he time for the members to go home and attend to their

vote hosiness Mr. Fester next rose and castigated the Wing mem ers so severely for their maneutres to prograstinate his question, that at length Mr. Sibley declared him elf willing to vote for a motion to come to the Senate at the authors and motives of the recent measu hamber in the evening and sitend the discussion predecessors, it will be found, that before the requision The Senate then rejected Mr. Paige's motion to nto immediate consideration of the subject. Mr rough Richmond on Sunday evening, the bearer of Isaac Gansey, came under the consideration of the Paige instantly moved that the Senate meet on the esolutions. The motion was carried by 15 votes to 4 So there is to be an evening session. The White numbers will go to it like a man that is going to be anged.

To those who are not able to appreciate the facility ith which an able man and an able speech may emolished "at a turn," as the phrase is, have only t refer to that profound conglomeration of wit, argument and truth, (of the Bill Chesnut school) - the Federal We are assured through that veraciou oracle of yesterday, that "the long, wordy, prepared speech of Mr. Paige, (on the Virgonia Question,) was comptly and triumphantly answered by Messrs. Verdanck and Sibley, who entirely dispelled and blew way the fog and smoke with which Loco Foreism has tempted to surround and envelope this question. And pray how was Mr P. "promptly and triumph tly answered ? First, Mr. Sibley, assuming the cahist, propounded certain interrogatories to Mr. P which, as in all propriety, he took no notice. An ondly by the "hurried sketch" of Mr. Verplanck's promptu, (the "hurried sketch" and the "impromptu th, no doubt, "prepared" beforehand,) in which we nd this "triumphant answer" to the able and welasoned positions of Mr. Paige:

"Has Gov. Saward done wrong in this matter? He Mr. F. wild not say. He had his private opinion about it, and was free express it in the properplace. But here, as a legislator, he had offung to do with it. We have no right to interfere with the unions of the Executive, or pass upon any reasons which he gift assign as a justification of his acts. He (Mr. V.) was at a set of the state of the Secution from the third Mr. Page rived his authority to set in indement man, they are the property of the property of the property of the property of the set of the security of the property of the set of the security of the property of the proper ed his authority to sit in judgment upon this act

And this is the gist of Mr. V.'s argument-that he I not say that Governor Seward has done wrongwill not say that he has done right -as a legislate V. had nothing to do with the matter-and th enate had no right to interfere in a question touching ne guaranties of the Constitution, and the solem ligations of the States, through that instrument, on with another! Such is the "triumphant answer" to Mr. Paige! If there be "fog or smoke" any where we suspect the reader after such an exhibition will

ave no loss to find it — Albany Argus.
(Reported for the Phany Argus.)
= IN SENATE—Westerday, March 31.

TIEGINIA AND NEW YORK. Mr. Foster spoke in support of the resolution of Mr arge, on the subject of the controversy between the xecutive authorities of New York and Virginia. Mr Nicholas followed, declining to express his pinion upon the subject; but leaving it with the Executive authorities of the two States, or if it cannot be diusted by them, with the Supreme Court of the U After a few words from Mr. Dickinson, on his mo

n, the Senate Adjourned to 10 o'clock to morrow morning.

NEW YORK AND VINGINIA.

The Senate met for the purpose of taking up th onsideration of the following preamble and resolu

n the demand of the Executive authority of Virginia geon, Edward Smith and Isaac Gaussy, alleged fugitive ith the erime of their, viz a stending a si-son and against the laws of Virginia, nor has assigned as the reason for such as to at the stealing of a slave within the jurisdiction and a gain s of Virginia, is not a felony of other crime with in the g of the second section of the fourth article of the Cor Resolved. That in the opinion of the Serate, stealing a slav the jurisdiction and against the laws of Virginia is a crit the meaning of the second section of the 4th article of t totion of the United States, and that, therefore, the reas-

gned by the Governor for his refusal to surrender gives from justice, upon the demand of the Executions, is not, in the opinion of this Senate, sufficient to ju-Mr. Paige reviewed the whole ground of the contrersy, and dissented from the positions assumed by Go or Seward in his correspondence with the Execu

ve of Virginia. Mr. P.'s argument, which was a ver ble one, occupied until past 6 o'clock. Mr. Verplanck replied, taking the ground that th apression of the opinion of the Senate upon this ques on would be perfectly inoperative, and that they are no right to express that opinion, officially. Mr concluded by moving the indefinite postponement the resolution

Mr. Sibley followed, with similar views; when or on of Mr. Foster, the Senate

Adjourned to 10 o'c ock to-morrow morning. THE NEW YORK CONTROVERSY.

Goternor Seward-and the Eichmond Whig. It is a source of deep mortification and regret to us, es not turn to party noison. d honed, that if there were any subject in the worl which we of the South might move as one pen; was this very controversy with New York. Differ e may about the remedy-Differ we cannot about the But why should the party spirit of Virginia be ddressed at all upon this occasion. Why should any ttempt be made to draw the line between the parties Virginia on this subject? The R Whig in an evil how hade light of the question-spoke of the wrong v ad sustained as a transcendental abstruction-and s r proved itself faithless to the rights of the South. ow goes further-adopts the former slang of the Nev ork Correspondent of the National Intelligence bout Calhounism-and (in its yesterday's paper eks to throw upon the friends of the Inspect w a miserable factious inovement for the benefit of residential candidate. Mortifying as the course he Whig is on this occasion: absurd as are its charges he reasons upon which it builds up there suspicion

nd charges, are equally absurd and unfounded.

Th

following extract from yesterday's Whig sets forth its idle charges and unfounded specifications: "Fiat Justitia - Give the Devil his due. "The second No. of the Southern Magazine," de Monthly Review published at Petersburg by the Mesers Ruffin, for February, (which happens to have ust fallen under our observation, in a review of th New York and Virginia controversy, contains th tatement - Governor Seward, not denying that the uilty persons were within the limits of that State, at at objecting that the cridence of their guilt reas insuf ient' (stallered by Editors Whig.) refused to surre them, assigning, in substance, the following rens for his refusal -The Magazine then quotes easons from Gen. Bayly's report, which, and whi ly, it appears to have consulted for the materials s critique. Now, that Gov. Seward 'did not obje evidence of their guilt was insufficient," is i far from being true, as to be the very reverse of truth We have not at hand his correspondence with Lieute ant-Governor Hopkins, but he repeats his origina reasons for not surrendering the three fugitives minunication to the New York Legislature of Marc 25th, countersigned by Samuel Blatchford, his privat Secretary, and published in the Whig within a We quote these original reasons in part from that docu-

It would be manifestly improper that the fugitive held from the violated justice of this State, or be detained ody in Virginia, under laws against which he has not offen a consequence of any unreasonable delay on the part of 1 efore respectfully informed, that by reference to pape transmitted to him and his predecessors, it will it before the requisition for the said Peter Johnson, E fore transmitted to him and his predecessors, it will that before the requisition for the said Peter Johnson, Smith and Isaac Gansey came under the consideration recutive of this State, those persons were by a compet all officer, discharged from arrest upon a writ of habes chich is a writ secured by the Constitution to every cit is State; because the papers were defective and insufficient or the constitution of the charge an offence against the laws of Virginia, and the said requisition came before the Executive of it was decided that the charge was in form, defective.

Line M. Ruffin is in error.

"It is thus manifest that Mr. Ruffin is in error i aying that Gov Seward did not object to the sufficier of the evidence. But as he made the General h de, we do not wonder at it, for that personage thole study has been to present only such views of th atter as would inflame the South against the N. York Whigs, and to keep back every view which might have a tendency to heal, mollify or mitigate. With the dough y purpose of creating a modicum of party capital from controversy, he has applied his well-filled lungs al time to blow up the flame; he has represented th fience as premeditated, the insult as studied, the right f the South as wantonly and of malice aforethough rampled under foot. All this is well understood here understood moreover to be a first movement to wards effecting an impossibility—the impossibility making Mr. Calhoun President-by creating a high Southern excitement, and then under that excitement banding the South in his favor. Failing in this, w inhesitatingly charge it as our belief, that it was de signed to make this controversy, if possible, the enter ng wedge to a dissolution of the Union-Seeing hinking we saw the insidious and unpatriotic design with which this controversy was inflamed by the par gans of an aspirant, whose dark and crooked ambitiever on the watch to appropriate every incide: chich may, by possibility, 'enure to its benefit,' have been, and are, the advocates of mild and concili-atory measures. None will go farther for Southern rights, when they are seriously invaded: But until the rong is something more than an abstraction, we w ot cease to implore the People of New York and V inia to 'agree quickly,' and not to suffer their friendly lations to be disturbed, and unknown calamities to drawn upon their country, by a dispute so accidenta in its origin, so harmless in its first immediate conseuences, and which could never have become seriou but for the stupidity of some who had an early agency it, and the unjustifiable uses to which desperate po iticians, for their own ends, have sought to apply

Ac. de. "Is it possible that the Legislature of New York can deny the right of Virginia to reclaim her fugitive had wasted so much of the time of the Senate in the slaves—or her fugitives from labor, since those are discussion of all sorts of matters ought not now to results words of the Constitution, and Mr. Verplanck preist the consideration of a question in which the essen. Fiers them . No one man in New York, can or does de

fast and untrue version of the Governor of New The Whig idly makes a fling at Judge Upshu greal author of the able article in the Southern zine.) It makes a fling at Gen. Bayly, whom care to calumniste upon all occasions. our Legislature. In a word, upon the list versitie Governor of New York, it tilts at the author of Review, at Gen. Bayly, and at the friends of in-

spection law. It is evident, on the face of the Record its Judge Upshur did not altogether adopt General 1 is his guide: for, he speaks, (p. 102,) of the le Governor Gilmer and Seward, as if they wer We have no doubt, from the character w attaches to both, that he had read them with ng entirely on General Bayly's report.

The Wing is still more unjust to Gen. Bayln his speeches and his Report he touches up everal grounds assumed by Governor Seword The Whig, however, falls itself into the gress ors in point of fact, by adopting the statements last Message of Governor Seward, instead of reto the previous documents that were within its It is pleased to adopt his statement, however, erect upon it, its ean shamelers charges, upo friends of the bill. Does Governor Seward's last nent state "the truth, the whole truth, and no but the truth?" Had the Whig turned to pondence-the various Decuments, and Preces sefore the Virginia Leg slature, it would have at once, how unjust were the suspicions it was pageting; and how false were its charges. A s ar charge to the one, which the Wang is making against our own citizens, who have ed our rights in this controversy, had been by the Whit friends of Governor Seward in slature of New York. It was answered a brown by Mr. Jones, a Democratic member House, on the 4th of February last. The follow in extract from his speech

"And here let me correct an error into which th eman from Tompkins (Mr. L. Hubbell) has fall egard to the commencement of this constiissage at arms between the two Executives States of Virginia and N. York. The gentlem erved, (in his speech as reported in urnal of January 21.) I charge upon ther Wirg that in the absence of all necessity, in defiance of danger, and in disregard of her own and our invable interests, she has raised a constitutional field simply to force the Executive of this State, aghis judgment and his conscience, to recognize its e

"Sir, is the gentleman correct in this stateme Did Virginia raise this constitutional fiction, as a cleased to pronounce it, or the Executive of our State. Did not the Governor of New York volume ly, and as I think unnecessarily, waive the inform the charge, and place his refusal expressly up onstitutional prohibition. If a "constitutional fier was raised, the Executive of New York and not ginia is entitled to the credit of raising it. The e man from Tompkins will observe, on reference orrespondence, that though a matter of but hit mence, yet he has allowed himself to fall into a

in this particular.

"It is denied by the gentleman from Albani Wheaton,) that there was a waiver made by the ernor of New York. I refer the gentleman first place for proof of a waiver to the language Governor of this State, in page 44, of the put rrespondence upon this subject. He observes, eave therefore, to state most respectfully, that orrespondence upon this subje ung the officacit to be sufficient in form and si to enarge the defendants with the crime of stea negro sinve from his master in the State of Virg defined by the law of that State, yet in my the offence is not within the meaning of the C tution of the United States.' If language is en the credit of having a meaning at all, ove indisputably proves the fact of a waiver on art of the Governor of this State, of all defects in efficavit upon which the charge was based; placing efosal to make the surrender upon other and en inferent grounds. But in the second place onstruction does the Governor of Virginia pu this language. The latter observes in reply Governor of New York, in page forty-seven correspondence, Had you placed your refu make the surrender upon the ground of the was made, however widel. I might and sho differed in opinion with you upon that subject, have preferred and should probably have ade

posed) defective affiday it upon which the ce easer plan of removing your difficulties by put in an unexceptionable form. But you h lered it unnecessary for me to pursue that c to urge any arguments in favor of the sufficthe affidavit. You close the door of informadeclaring that admitting the affidarit to be su form and substance to charge the defendants w rime of stealing a slave, Ac., (quoting the Go r of New York's language as given abe a reasonable and correct one, and not atten denied or controversed by the Governor of N. Virginia had drawn a wrong inference from guage, it would have been natural and proper should have taken pains to set himself right up ubject. But he impliedly admits the constru

is what he said the other day-here is the flife extravagant charge which the Whig builds u the Governor's late partial and imperfect state Let the public judge then of the accuracy of ments-or the justice of the charges made by the l sond Whig.
Some of the journals of New York do far more

ustice to Virginia, than this organ conducted as it ne of her own sons. For instance, we quote th wing from the New York "Journal of Comit howing not only a stricter regard for truth, but l, conciliatory, patriotic and American spirit is sort of spirit, and not the spirit of the Whig (truckling to the Governor of New York,

unjustly charging upon others a wish for "adose of the Union") which is slone to preserve the conises of the Constitution, and with them the U (From the New York Journal of Connerce.)
"New York and Virginia.—We publish to-da

cent Message of Gov. Seward, communicating erislature the refusal of Governor Gilmer to r Robert F Curry, charged with forgery age, although submitted after the fact had own that the Legislature of Virginia had rehat Curry ought to be delivered up, contains no ion of that fact, but proceeds upon the idea that t

"It would perhaps have been sufficient just if or the omission, that the resolutions had not o the newspapers and common rumer to sho vas deemed matter of aggravation, to wit, that has been passed in the Virginia Legislature, by retaliation upon New York for her course in reli-the fugitives which she refused to surrender. T Virginia taken from this source Gov. Seward unicates at length.

"It was also known that since Gov. Giliner's te o surrender Curry, that officer had resigned his in consequence of the resolutions of his State, at was in view of this impressive and admonitory fac-Gov. Seward expressed a willingness to c is "constitutional duties" notwithstanding the re

of the Executive of Virginia to do so. "Gov. Gilmer's resignation is noticed in the A Evening Journal of March 26th, which is the di

Gov. Seward's message. "It will be seen from an inspection of the Mess that a new ground is put forth by Gov. Seward fusing to deliver up the alleged fugitives from Virg rouble to contest.

"In the refusal communicated in the first insti Virginia, Gov. Seward states, "that admitting ! lavit to be sufficient in form and substance t ne defendants with the crime of stealing a negro rom his master in the State of Virginia as a ne laws of that State, yet in my opinion the ot within the meaning of the Constitution United States," and he adds, "it is freely admitted he argument would be at an end, if it were as hat one human being may be the property of and

as it is that stealing is a crime."
"The refusal to deliver was therefore put on the inct ground that a negro slave was not prope ould not be stolen. It was this ground that V: esisted, and from which Gov. Seward new retrea He speaks of the fugitives in his present Messig the humble individuals who are pursued b vernor of Virginia as felons for the offence of nen on board a ship in which a negro secret

n order to escape from slavery. "If this is the true character of the offence hey are guilty, it certainly is not the true ch hat with which they are, as Gov. Seward ac ciently in form and substance charged. f stealing a negro slave from his master. ence of being seamen on board a vessel in wh gro secreted himself in order to escape from a was not an offence to justify Governor Seward argument upon the question whether they sh lelivered up as criminals) in saying that the a 2 would be at an end, if it were as clear that one eing may be the property of another as that sie s a crime.

"It cannot be doubted, therefore, that wh ground is put forth to the people of Virginia, and different one is put forth to the people of N which ought to be deemed by our Legislature 1 cient indication of Gov. Seward's want of confid in his former doctrine.

"The affidavit laid before the Governor of Vit (constituting probably his sole means of know charged the crime of larceny; his requisitor founded upon it and sent to this State "Gov. Seward admits that the papers are

o charge the crime of larceny We do not mean to analyse all the propositions of proper, in view of these facts, and the gro-